

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the original paragraph found on page 1, line 24 to page 2, line 3 of the specification with the following replacement paragraph:

Regardless of the origin of pixilated image data, many new uses are being explored which enhance the usefulness of the data for various purposes. For example, in medical imaging, as well as in other ~~field~~ fields, such as parcel inspection, image data is analyzed to recognize structures encoded in the pixels, that may be representative of features of particular interest. In the medical field these may include specific anatomies, anomalies, pathologies, and so forth. In automated computer aided or computer assisted processes, computers can now identify certain such features which can be highlighted to a user to augment or aid in diagnosis and treatment of disease, or to analyze various states of wellness. Similarly, in other contexts, such automated recognition and classification processes can greatly assist human viewers and readers by pointing out potential objects of concern or interest.

Please amend the original paragraph found on page 3, line 27 to page 4, line 2 of the specification with the following replacement paragraph:

Little or nothing has been done in the field, however, as yet for enhancing the utility of temporal change images, that is, images compared to one another and analyzed to detect evolution of features or other changes within the images. There is a need, at present, for further enhancement in the existing techniques, and creation of new techniques for performing complex analyses of images taken at different points in time so as to provide a useful indication of changes occurring in an image subject.

Please amend the original paragraph found on page 6, lines 4-17 of the specification with the following replacement paragraph:

In the diagrammatical view of Fig. 1, the imaging system includes an imager 12 coupled to imager control circuitry 16 and image data acquisition circuitry 18. Depending upon the modality and physics of the system, the imager will typically either emit some type of radiation, as with X-ray, CT, tomosynthesis, and other systems. Other active imaging systems, such as MRI systems, influence subjects by excitation, such as through generation of radio frequency pulses in the presence of controlled magnetic fields. In all these cases, however, the imager is regulated in its operation by the imager control circuitry 16. Such control circuitry may take any suitable form, and typically includes circuitry for activating the imager, receiving radiation or other signals, creating any excitation signals or radiation required for imaging, and so forth. The image acquisition circuitry 18, then, receives and initially processes data received by imager 12. Such initial processing may include conversion of analog signals to digital signals, filtering of the analog or digital signals, scaling or dynamic range adjustments, and the like.